

MODULATION OF HIV REPLICATION BY RNA INTERFERENCE

Abstract

Disclosed herein are small interfering RNAs (siRNAs), and vectors
5 encoding one or more siRNAs (including short hairpin siRNAs), that are
sufficiently homologous to a portion of the HIV genome to mediate RNA
interference *in vivo*. Also disclosed are methods wherein siRNAs, or vectors
encoding siRNAs, are administered to prevent or inhibit HIV infection in a
subject, cell or tissue. Knockout and/or knockdown cells or organisms are also
10 disclosed that utilize the siRNAs or vectors of the present invention.